IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the George Washington and Creole.

The Expedition to the Matagorda Peninsula.

The Thirteenth Maine Regiment Hard Pressed by the Enemy.

The Granite City Shells the Rebels and Scatters Them.

The Rebel Gunboat John F. Carr Burned.

on the Texas Coast.

Strength and Portifications of the Ruemy

Arrest of American Citizens in

Frompt and Efficacious Action of General Dana.

Governor Serna Deposed of All Authority in Matamoros.

THE PEACE OF TAMAULIPAS.

ne steamers George Washington, Captain Gager, and sole, Captain Thompson, from New Orleans, the former mary 16, and the latter the 15th, arrived at Dais t yesterday about noon, the Washington making a lid trip of six days and four hours.

We are indebted to Mr. E. d. Alien, purser of the Wash-tion, and Mr. Mallor, of the Creole, for prompt delivery

Mr. James F. Latham's Despatches. BROW SYNES, Texas, Decr 31, 1863.

On the 26th the almost unboarable monotony of this de of unusual excitement by the hurried issuance of Tals order immediately gave rise to a thou Il the river steamers lying on this side wer swards seized, and from this fact the first re had levied a tax upon all the citizens of Matar orred by an attack from Rivas, who was then marching salest the town. On Christmas morning an attache of the Governor walked into the store of Mr. J. Galvan, an merican citizen well known in New York, and informer ce as soon as possible. As Mr. Galvan was well ac clace frequently, he sent his compliments to the covernor and accepted the invitation. In the course of the day ne called at the palace and inquired for the Governor and accepted the invitation. In the course of the day he called at the palace and inquired for the Governor. He was politicly informed that his Excellency was busily engaged, but if he would step into an antersom he could see the paymaster, with whom he could reason his busilooss. He was then informed by the paymaster that he was required to pay a lax of \$10,000 and, if not immediately paid, he might consider him self a prisoner. Mr. Gaivan replied that under such cir cumstances he refused to pay it, and he was at their service. The paymaster nodded to the guards who were present, and he was immediately conducted to a cell below, where he was shortly joined by another merchant, and both were placed under guard. Several attempts were made by them to communicate; but owing to the instructions received by the sential but owing to the instructions received by the sential but with writing materials, wrote a short note to the American consul (Mr. Pierce), explaining how be had been early and consul (Mr. Pierce), explaining how be had been entrapped and thrown in prison, and as a loyal American disisten demanded protection. This note never reached its feetination, as it was intercepted by the Governor. After remaining in prison some while he was sent for by the Excellency. Mr. Gaivan improtested to the Governor against the tilegality of such a proceeding and demanded limitant release, to which his Excellency agreed to commendately proceeded to the American Consul, and through him sought protection of General Dana, to whem the facts were stated by Mr. Pierce. This gave rise to the followings—

ORAL APPEALAD TO.

Mr. Galvan immediately proceeded to the American Consul, and through him sought protection of General Dana, to whem the facts were stated by Mr. Pierce. This gave rise to the followings—

CORRESPONDENCE SERVERS, THINTERNER ARMY CORRS, BERGMONDENCE DESCRIPTION of The Mem

faim to be the troops of the federal and supreme government of Mexico.

I am now called on to protect the rights of American strizens, and I propose to do that which I can do for the surface strip of every loyal man, woman and child of the United States. The traitors and rebels—the cut-throats and assessing from this side of the river who have found an axioun in the States of Tamautipas and Nuevo Leou, not only for safety and protection to their persons, but to carry on a trade is cotton and military supplies, which feed and keep slive a beblion which is simile to destroy a government which is the best friend a Mexico—are excluded from and will not receive any section.

the Mexico—are excluded from and will not receive any
the viction.

I tumbly trust that the report I have received of your
three being intentions will not be confirmed by events.
I do not a imagine that all the professions of friendship
from he sxico towards the United States are to be considered me "ely as complimentary words.

Of one thing I will assure your Excellency: that American citizes a are accure from forced loans in their own
country, and do not know how to submit to them from any
other Power on earth, at all events, it will be time for
them to submit to them when they have not the power
to grotect the re-well founded your Excellency is certainily aware that, a deer the peculiar circumstances which
now surround ya a, and considering the possibility that
your act might not be guaranteed by the responsibility of
the Mexican govern ment to mine, in this instance I could
not remain here a, u diler or uninterested speciator,
and I now make perea thory protect against any such action as a forced loan of loyal citizens of the United States.

I request of your Exca lency immediate information as
to the right under which you claim to exercise any such
architary power over thests who are under my protection
and that of my nation—max, more, I demand that if any
such measures have been commenced they be forthwith discontinued, so far as weld citizens of the Critical
Abail hold myself in lentant exadiness for your Excellency's reply, and now reassure your Excellency of my
distinguished consideration. Very respectfully, your,
Sc.,

Major General Commanding
To this unexpected opicite his Excellency of my
distinguished consideration.

contribute with their power to the union state.

VII.—None of the employes of the fede state, no particular person that may have the late anterior events of Matamores, or signed the calling of Governor Serna, shall be molested in any manner and the employes of the federation and of the State comprehended in this article shall retain the employment that they had before the movement of the 7th of November ultime.

campico.

X.—The present agreement being ratified, the principal
bliefs of both forces guarantee its punctual fulfilment,
and will chastise any infraction with all the riger of the

M. Capistron,
J. M. Cavazos,
Audres Gilberto Moreso,
Ratified and exchanged.
Manuel Rulaz,
Jeaus de la Serna,
Fufemio M. Rojas,
Juan N. Cortions,
M. Echazarette, Joaquia Arguelles Rafael Quintero, J. N. de Caceras, Fetipo Vilano.

Our Fort Esperanza Despatch.

PORT ESPERANZA, Texas, Jan. 2, 1864 An expedition under the command of General Ransom, thich lost here three or four days ago with the design

Hazeltine, disembarked without loss and drove in the pickets of the enemy down the peninseia. A squad of our cavalry then advanced for the purpose of cutting off their retreat and capturing them; but the robels no boate, and the majority escaped. Thirteen horses and

two men, however, were captured.

At the time acout one toousand of the enemy's cavary were seen approaching in our rear, and the Thirteenth Maine prepared to receive them.

Falling back to the cover of the sand hills along the beach, a breastwork of driftwood and sand was hastly thrown up, bohind which our men were posted, and, though the rebels frequently attempted to dislodge them from this position, they were repulsed on every occasion with considerable tree.

The gunboat Granite City now, fortunately, came to our assistance, and commenced shelling the enemy, firing nearly two bundred shots, and compelling them to fall back. This was the cituation when night, act in. The Thirteenth Maine remained behind their works,

throwing out pickets, as the enemy was still in their front, though out of range of the shells of the Granite

and to prevent their continuing the construction of the arthwork.

From the large rebel force assembled here and at Hawins' Forry I judge that there will soon be an engagement a one or both of these places.

In so part of the South, probably, are there more describes from the enemy than in this section. Large numbers are daily entering our lines, and these state that there are returning to their homes or feeling to the interior, where there is little chance of their being retaken. I learn that stajes General Herron has been ordered to involve the purpose of relieving General Dana, who will proceed to intagords Bay and assume command who will proceed to intagords Bay and assume command to the post at Decow's Point. Where General Barion, who is at present in command of that post, will be ordered in munable to inform yeu.

NEW ORLHANS, J.D. 14, 1864. recent preclamation of General Banks has filled ads of all parties in this city, and formed the chief

be issued by the proper authorities, inviting the people to return to their allegiance, offering them a civil gov-proment and a return to their rights and privileges as

the same proclamation was issued in every State now n rebellion the people, as a general thing, would remay finally result from it; and they are so beartily sick and tired of the war that, to end this reign of terror, they will gladly embrace any offer which may result in page to a desolated country and a ruined and unhappy

people.

Last evening there was a meeting of the Union Association of the Second district at the rooms of the Fifth District Court, Dr. Allen in the chair.

Speeches were made by J. Fisk, Eq., and Dr. A. F. Destie. The former gentleman endosvored to impress upon his audience the importance of General Banks' recent proclamation, advising them to precare for the coming election, register themselves see that their neighbors were registered, and take the oath prescribed by the President.

conting election, register themselves, see that their neighbors were registered, and take the oath prescribed by the President.

Dr. Dostie stoke for some time upon the same subject, and said that the people must submit to General Banks' preclamation as to a power ever which they had no control, and that they must submit to it sheerfully if they were in favor of having Louisiana restored to the Union. The "interests" in the community, he said, were the interest of freedom and the interest of slavery.

There was a large attendance, and the majority were in favor of cheerfully supporting the proclamation.

All remains quiet on the Fede.

Your correspondent at Fort Esperanza sende you some very important news from Texas. The Alabama, which brought the despatch, was fired at from a rebol battery while attenting along the coast off the mouth of Brazos river. The shells, fortunately, all passed over her.

The Recent Trouble at Fort Jackson.

An article dated Fort St. Philip, La., Dec. 11, 1863, in eference to the recent troubles at Fort Jackson, has been

question has just come to my sotice, and I feel it my duty to state that it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Indeed there is scarcely a sentence in the entire letter that bears any semblance to the truth.

The attack upon the personal character of Lieutenant Colonel Encedict is no majou per absurdities and falsehoods that I must attribute it either to the author's desire for distinction as a semantion writer, regardless of truth, or an ignorance empardonable in a writer for publication.

By inserting the above you will greatly oblige, yo ery respectfully.

Colous Fourth infantry, Corps d'Afrique

MEADE'S ARMY.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 22, 1864. DISSERTERS SHOW THE ENERY AND WHAT THEY REPORT. Yesterday a deserter from the First North Carolina cavalry came into the picket lines near Burke's Station. displaying a white handkerchief as a fing of truce. He is a native of Maryland, and stated that another dismounted nan, one of his comrades, was near by, where their were standing, and that four more, with their horses and equipments, were but little further off, and that all of them were prepared to take the oath of alle giance. Colonel Floyd, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, sent a detachment out, under the command of Lieutenaut Colonel Byrnes, to ascertain the truth of this statement, who shertly returned with horses. They represent that there are many others anxious to leave their regiment, which is stationed about are so numerous that a double line of pickets has been established to prevent that popular method of leaving the robel service. They went down the Rappahannock, crossed the river below their pickets, and kept outside of

state of feeling in the rebel army that threatens its utter it to his comrade, and so it passes from one to another it is sought for with eagerness by the robel soidiers, who are anxious that some measures should be adopted by

One serious difficulty which the rebels have to encoun ter now is the scarcity of forage for their horses. The supply is nearly exhausted, and there is little left except

Everything that the families of the rebel soldiers re quire to eat is scarce and very high, and they have alnost literally "nothing to wear," and no money to buy

food or clothing with. boots for which he paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Their names are R. G. Goodwin and W. H. of Ashe county; W. B. Tye, of Union county, N. C.; and J. A. Anderson, of Cumberland, Md.—all deserters from the

PROMOTION OF MAJOR SYRNES.

Major Byrnes, or the One Hundred and Pifty-fifth New York Volunteers, has been promoted to a lieutenant colonel, and Adjutant R. J. Winterbetham, of Iowa, of

TER WRATHER, ETC. General Humphreys, Chief of General Meade's staff,

the ranks of this army, and if they continue to rush up it

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch. CULFEFFER COURT HOUSE, Va., Jan. 22, 1864.

is to come off at the headquarters of Gen. Carr, command-ing the Third division of the Third Army corps, on next Monday night. The bouse is large and commodious, and stands directly beside the rallway, about one mile this side of Brandy Station, and in sight of the residence of aide of Frandy Station, and in sight of the residence of Hon. J. M. Botts. A ballroom eighty by sixty feet is being added, and supper has been provided for a very large number of guests. The President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Halleck are among the invited gasets. A special train will be run to carry ladies directly to the house, where platforms and walks have been laid to pro-tect them from the mud. The ball is given by the officers are expected to join in the feativities. The arrangements are under the superintendence of Capt. J. B. Passitt, of Geo. Brings's staff and annear to be admirably adapted

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage in the House of the Bill Amending the Internal Revenue Act.

All Spirits on Hand to be

The Whiskey Speculators All Aback.

Two Cents Per Pound Levied on Cotton.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Forthcoming Democratic Mational Address,

THE REVENUE BILL AND THE WHISKEY TAX. withstanding the earnest protest of Mr. Stevens tevenue bill as amended, taxing the stock of domestic pirits on hand forty cents per gallon additional, and imlisagreeing with the House; but in view of the large ma ority is its favor in the House, and the great unanimity ing Western members on the subject, there is little which has been used to secure this much had been the fact that, in anticipation of a largely increased tax, the distilleries have been running and day for some months past, and tha nless the tax is applied to that alreay produced it would add nothing to the revenue for at least a year to Mr. Steron ands himself unable to control the matters, and it is probable that other revenue bills to be

It is understood that next week the bill increasing the tax on tobacco, petroleum and other important articles, ill be reported. It is not known what action the Committee of Ways and Means has taken on these matters In fact there is reason !5 believe that no definite decision as yet been reached on the articles mentioned; but it is further arguments from interested parties in regard to

FORTHCOMING DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL ADDRESS. The democratic caucus on Wednesday evening decided to issue an address to the people, and voted that a comlitter of one fre m each delegation should be appointed to report at a subsequent meeting. The names of the ommittee have not yet been arnounced, as each delega tion is to appoint its representative on the committee The address will t ke strong ground in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and for furnishing all the men and means ecessary for that object, and the re-establishment of the while avoiding a factious opposition to the administration, the democratic members of Congress oppose such of its measures as they claim to be unconstitutional. out fairly and squarely on the war platform.

VALLANDIGHAM'S CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.
A question affecting the banishment of Clement L. Valandigham came before the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. It was originally ex pare, Vallandigham being the petitioner. The motion for a writ of certiforari the Judge Advocate General was argued by ex-Senator

NEPOTISM. Senator Howard, of Michigan, has appointed his son

Gen. Kilpatrick leaves for the front to-morrow. It is reported that he is to be assigned to a separate and important command at an early date.

the command of the convaiescent camp by Col. Brown, of the Invalid corps, and that the former will report to Gen.

NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC. The ice is rapidly disappearing from the Potomac, and navigation is again resumed. Several vessels have arrived to-day that have been icebound nearly two weeks

SPEARER COLFAX'S RECEPTION. The second weekly reception of Speaker Colfax was held to-night, and was very fully attended by the members of Congress and other distinguished gentlemen There were also many ladies present. Mr. Colfax's receptions are among the most popular and brilliant of the social gatherings which distinguish the present season ever either of those which have passed since the break-

ing out of the war. THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1864 THE COMMITTER ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen as the Coinage, Weights and Measures :- Messrs, Kasson, of Iowa Pennsylvania, and Grider, of Kentucky.

THE ADJOURNMENT. be until Monday, at half-past twelve o'clock.

PASSAGE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to ncrease the internal revenue, and agreed to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., offered a substitute for the nally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, making more distinct the feature that a tax of sixty cents per gallon on spirits shall be levied on that which may be per gallon on spirits shall be levied on that which may be distilled or sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale after the 12th of January, 1864. He said the legislators of 1862, when the internal tax system was inaugurated, after a free and full discussion, distinctly declared that all our taxes should be prospective. This principle was decided by those who at that time had control of the legislation of Congress. They had a right to suppose that that was the policy of the country. To depart from it new by adhering to the amendments agreed to 16 day, would be rank injustice to those who had governed themselves by this principle. The House then voted on and rejected the substitute—51 against 109.

The amended bill was then passed by a vote of 87 year against 63 mays, as follows:—

in the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures and tools therein, and in the lot or tract of land whereon the distillery is situated until the duty shall be paid; and all whiskey, or any other spirits, on being rectified or mixed with any other spirit or fluid whatever, or into which any matter whatever may be infered, and to be sold as whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, whe, or by any other name and not otherwise provided for by this act, or the act to which it is amendatory, shall pay, an additional tax of twenty cents per gallon, provided that the said duty on spirituous beverages dimmerated in this act shall be collected at no lower rate than the basis of drist proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, provided that all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subject to the rates of duty provided by this act from and after the 12th day of January, 1864, except that spirits which have been already taxed under the law of July 1, 1802, shall not bear more than the additional or increased tax provided by this act.

The second section provides for the setzure and forfeit ure of spirits or other articles taxed in this bill when there is reason to bolieve that the same are possessed cy held for the purpose of being sold in defraud of the internal revenue laws, the possibly on conviction to be \$500, or not less than double the amount of duties fraud-until statemented to be evaded.

The third section provides that all distilled spirits upon which an excise duty is imposed by law, may be exported without the psymont of duty, and when the same is intended; of or exportation, or which provides for the manufacture or bonded warehouse for the purpose of being redistilled for exportation, or which provides for the manufacture for exportation, or which provides for the manufacture for exportation, or which provides for the manufacture or bonded warehouse for the purpose of being redist

paid, the additional duty of one and a half cent shall be isvised and collected; and provided further, that all provisions of law whereby cotton in the hands of manufacturers of cotton fabrics on October 1, 1862, and prior thereto is exempted from taxation, are hereby repealed, and the same shall be subject to the rate of taxation inposed by this act.

The bill also provides that from and after the passage of this act, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid on spirits distilled from grain or other materials, whether of American or foreign production, imported from foreign countries, if first proof, a duty of forty cents on each and dreys sciling and lo lower rate of duty shall be levied or collected than upon the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof; and that upon all such spirits, imported prior to the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid an additional tax of forty cents per galion, to be collected under the direction and according to the regulations established by the Secretary of the Trassury.

It is made the duty of assessors and assistant assessors to assess the additional duties levied by this act upon all spirits and cotton on which the duty already prescribed shall have been paid or assessed at the time whon this act takes effect. The duties so assessed shall be a lien in flavor of the United States upon all the real and personate state of the owner of such spirits or cotton, to be enforced in the same manuer as is provided in the case of munfacturers who neglect or refuse to pay the duties provided by the act, to which this is an addition: provided that the additional duty of one had be accorded by the act, to which this is an addition; provided that the additional duty of one had be accorded by the service of the provisions of the constitution. He expressed his views in favor of confiscation, declaring that he had more respect for the open an

nounty for hoveragen poschapers forbiers.

Mr. Ward, (opp.) of N. Y., introduced a bill which, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to am the act entitled an act to authorize the employment.

two years. At five o'clock the House adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff Harris Released from Parole-The Trade Regulations-Sentences of Courts Martial, &c. .

MR. THEODORE C. WILSON'S DESPATCH. HEADQUARTERS, WEST VIRGINIA, Jan. 22, 1864.

Jesse Harris, Sheriff of Randolph county, West Virginia, who was scriously wounded by Jackson's forces last fall, taken prisoner and paroled, is to be released form his parole by the rendition of A. C. Snyder, of Greenbrier county, who was captured by General Averill's forces in October last. This case has been the cause of much vexa-tion between the Commissioners for Exchange of Pris-

oners and Governors Boreman and Leicher. Considerable amusement was created at Cumberland to-day in consequence of the drumming out of camp of a private of the frity-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, convicte for thing a common thief.

Inquiry having been made of General Kelley, through General Halleck by the Secretary of the Treasury, as to

what part, or if any part, of West Virginia the present

what part, or if any part, of West Virginia the present trade regulations may be relaxed in or entirely removed, General K. replied as follows:—

Telegram from the General-in Chief just received. In my judgment the trade regulations established by the government, affecting the States in insurrection, should be entirely abolished in all of West Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains. The military surveillance exercised by our troops at the outposts in the mountains prevents merchanduse from passing within the enemy's inee' or into other districts. To accomplish this purpose i presume it to be the object of the government in establishing and enforcing these trade regulations, and not to rate a revenue from a harassed and impoyerished people, whose loyally has been tried by fire and sword, and not found wanting.

ple, whose levally has one in the property of Several courts martial commenced at different points within the limits of this department have just concluded their labors. Among the sentences approved by General

First Lieutenant Wm. S. Spaiggs, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohlo Volunteers, for uttering contemptuous and disrespectful language against the President of the United States, dishonorably dismissed the service.

Captain A. J. Lydd, Third regiment Virginia infantry, is dismissed from the service for writing an indiscreet communication to the editors of the Wheeling Intelligencer, and which communication was published to said paper, thereby being the means of indirectly giving military information, as also encouragement, to the enemy. The contraband information published was in relation to the numerical strength and actions and transactions

of Goneral Averili's command.

Captain Colin Springer, Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, tried on four charges, cashiered, and to be kept in close confinement until he refunds certain amounts of money unlawfully obtained and due to the government. First Lieutenant Amos G. Boyle, Fifty fourth Pennsylvania Volunicers; First Lieutenant Heary Shuitz, Third Virginia regiment mounted infantry, First Lieutenant John N. Puson, Ninety first Ohio Volunteers, and First Jeutenaut Jedediah G. Waldo, Tenth Virginia Volum to be dismissed the service.

Captain Wm. B. Smith and Captain Horace G. Tibbale, Twelfth Obic Volunteers, cashiered Weather to day very moderate,

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

A Convention Called to Secede from the

Southern Confederacy.

A correspondent of the Traveller, in writing from New bern, N. C., states that information had reached there the Southern confederacy. The writer says Governor

He also says:-"An army of five the eneral Butler could march to Raleigh, take posses of the capital and free the State from the rule of the the line of march. So gay men who know."

GENERAL BUTLE 'S DEPARTMENT.

The following despatch has just been received from

Fortress Monroe:—
We are landing the cargo of the Thomas Swan on the beach. If the weather remains good we shall save all ber cargo in good order. The tide obts and flows in the ship. Send a guard to see to the goods, &c.

A. AINSWORTH, Forty barrels of common whiskey, seized by gove

ment, was sold yesterday in Norfolk, at aucti average of eight dollars per gallon. The United States frigate Minnesota arrived in In

The United States frigate Minnesota arrived in Hampton Roads last evening, from the North Carolina Blockading squadron. Admiral S. P. Lee returned on the Minnesota Three rebels, a doctor and two pickets, captured a Statersville, arrived here this moraling on the Yorktown boat, thos. A. Morgan.

John F. Drowny and John Melntyre, refugees from Wilmington, N. C. arrived in Norfolk yesterday. The hatter claims to be a British subject.

The French sloop of war Grenade sailed from Morfolk yesterday for New York via Baltimage.

The steamer Convoy. arrived from Point Lookoul, Foports the Rockish big Muntar at anchor sear the mouth

Government Steamboat Charters, &c Nonrolk, Va., Jan. 21, 1864. The Military Commission, General Wistar, President,

nent all it will cost, if no other way, for the sourching supore it is making of frandulent steambaot charter There are new developments of interest every day. In the case of the charter of the steamer South Ame witnesses teatify that she was more than twenty one yoursold when she was hired by the government; that

witnesses testify that she was more than twonly one she was not worth over twenty thous not collars, of which more than half was in her engine; that she was in charter some five months at four hundred dollars per day, estraining for her ewners sixty thousand dollars, that when she wont out of service her milk was so rotten that her engine was taken out and put into a new boat.

A prominent steamboat owner testified that a ship broker, named N. L. McCready, had greater facilities and influence in chartering vessels for the government in New York city than any one elso; that in Philadelphia E. A. Sonder & Co. enjoyed the monophy, and at Fortress Monroe there was a similar ring. The commission extorted by the New York and Philadelphia brokers was never less than five per cent on the charter money. Is one case a ferry boat, chartered by Brown & Wilde (the Boston agents of E. A. Souder & Co.), was made to pay a commission of \$50 per day before she could be got into the government employ. She after wards fell into the hands of the Fortress Monroe ring a nd her owners had to pay the same exerbitant tax on a cherter party of \$200 per day. One of the parties is the ring was a quertermaster's clork, whose influence was such that he was paid a commission of \$20 per day to secure the charter of the steamer Champion, and made \$2,500 in three months.

MEAGHER'S PANEGYRIC ON CORCORAN.

Dead-Great Crowd in Cooper Insti-tute-Enthusiasm of the People for the

The announcement that Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher, the soldier and orator, was to deliver the funeral eration of the late lamented General Corcoran, drew together, last night at the Cooper Institute, probahas ever filled that spacious building. When it is said numbers, for almost as many had to remain outside the building, chagrined and disappointed at not gaining fo-gress, as were closely packed inside.

On the stage was a splendid bust of the late General Corogram, which reflected a frue likeness of what he was

whole andience.

whole and entered to the representatives of several trish concides both civic and military. Among them were the kinghst of St. Patrick, a company from the Yenian-Brotherhood, in full uniform; Corcovan's old Sixty mith, under Colonel Bagley; the Ancient Order of Hibertolane and various others too numerous to mention.

Two interesting youths supported the guidons of the Sixty-ninth, draped in mourating, on either side of the bust.

Among the leating own on the platform may be mentioned Rev. Ire. Neithan, James B. Nicholcon, Judge Chairs and John J. Handeld, John H. Williams, Judge Denis Quilno, Caylain Win. H. Lyons, John Phalen, John H. meil, Dr. E. D. Connery, Thomas Dunphy, William C. Abbott, Caplain K. B. Daly.

The Corcovan Legien, now in service, was represented by the following officers:—Captans John Connery, One Hundred and Seventioth New York, Captain D. L. Sollivan, Sixty ninth New York National Guard; Captain About.

One Hundred and Seventioth New York, Captain D. L. Sollivan, Sixty ninth New York National Guard.

On presenting himself before the vast-guidence, General Meagher was received with Iromemolous applause.

Colonel John O. Mahony, of the Fenian Brotherhood, introduced him broilty, and in an appropriate speech.

General Meagher then roce to speak, and was again greeted with loud applause. After the sbullition had subsided the General Commenced his craite, is open and the first the suffering of his country as an illustration of the indiscoluble ties which bound every Irishman to his matter seq. After elsborating this in a beautiful and effect we anabour, he came to the immediate subject of the indiscoluble ties which bound every Irishman to his matter, even and which General Corcovan had there was not every the control of the mandel which General Corcovan had there will be a served to the served on the mandel subject of the sixty-under the speaker of the country of the mandel of the served on the mandel of the country of the mandel of the served of the mandel of the served of t